

Product datasheet for **RC207952L2V**

PTPN12 (NM_002835) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PTPN12 (NM_002835) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PTPN12
Synonyms:	PTP-PEST; PTPG1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002835
ORF Size:	2340 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207952).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_002835.2 , NP_002826.2
RefSeq Size:	3240 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2343 bp
Locus ID:	5782
UniProt ID:	Q05209
Cytogenetics:	7q11.23
Domains:	Y_phosphatase, PTPc_motif
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Phosphatase



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MW: 88.1 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP contains a C-terminal PEST motif, which serves as a protein-protein interaction domain, and may regulate protein intracellular half-life. This PTP was found to bind and dephosphorylate the product of the oncogene c-ABL and thus may play a role in oncogenesis. This PTP was also shown to interact with, and dephosphorylate, various products related to cytoskeletal structure and cell adhesion, such as p130 (Cas), CAKbeta/PTK2B, PSTPIP1, and paxillin. This suggests it has a regulatory role in controlling cell shape and mobility. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]